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The running commentary on the various poems contributes many helpful exegetical suggestions, and, with the many footnotes, furnishes a textual and philological basis for the translations. The first seven pages present an excellent estimate of the value of the Hebrew consonantal alphabet for poetical speech. This might well have been supplemented by illustrations of the important part played by the vowels in the production of strong and sonorous lines. This is the most original part of the book. The study as a whole is characterized by that balance of judgment so characteristic of all of this well-known expositor's work. The homiletical glow and ethical passion in which his commentaries abound are ruled out here by the points of approach and the method of treatment. It is a scholar's book.

STRAHAN, JAMES. *The Book of Job Interpreted*. Edinburgh: T. & T. Clark, 1913. 356 pages.

This is a very excellent interpretation of the message of Job. The introduction's presentation of the argument is especially fine. The book is adapted primarily for use by the general reader. It makes little, if any, contribution to the linguistic and textual problems of Job. But it reveals familiarity with the best modern literature and accepts the main modern views regarding the date, authorship, and unity of Job. The value of the work is in its appreciative sympathy with Job's state of mind and its clear and thoughtful exposition of the various attitudes toward suffering represented in this great masterpiece of literature. The volume is well worth a place in the great library of interpretation that has grown up around the Book of Job.

MOORE, G. F. *The Literature of the Old Testament*. ["The Home University Library of Modern Knowledge."] New York: Henry Holt & Co., 1913. 256 pages. \$0.50.

GRAY, G. B. *A Critical Introduction to the Old Testament*. ["Studies in Theology."] New York: Scribner, 1913. xii+254 pages. \$0.75.

These two volumes, with the previously existing English works on Old Testament introduction, provide instruction adapted to every grade of student. The especial need met by these two books is that of the average Sunday-school teacher and the minister who knows no Hebrew. Both works are based upon the critical and historical method of Bible-study and represent approximately the same standpoint. They are a little less conservative than Driver and a little more cautious than Cornill. Gray's *Introduction*, with its smaller type and larger page, contains much more matter than Moore's, and is, on the whole, adapted to the more highly educated reader. It lays emphasis upon the evidence at hand in support of its conclusions, while Moore has to satisfy himself with a statement of the conclusion and a minimum of evidence. Both treat the literature in the order in which the books occur in the Old Testament. Both give annotated bibliographies, of which Gray's is much the fuller, since it includes commentaries and German books, both of which are excluded by Moore. Both are students' books, being intended not so much for casual or consecutive reading as for careful study. Moore will be found profitable by anybody who cares enough for Bible-study to read a serious book upon the subject. Gray will appeal to a wide circle of students for whom such works as Driver's *Introduction* are somewhat too heavy and technical. They are both distinctly popular works of the highest order, being based upon the most exact scholarship, but presenting their results in simple form, freed from the impedimenta of scholasticism.